

## REVIEWS.

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A TEXT-BOOK OF PRACTICAL THERAPEUTICS. By HOBART AMORY HARE, M.D., LL.D., B.Sc., Professor of Therapeutics, Materia Medica and Diagnosis in the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia; Physician to the Jefferson Medical College Hospital; one-time Clinical Professor of Diseases of Children in the University of Pennsylvania; Commander U.S.N.R.F. Eighteenth edition. Pp. 1033; 144 illustrations. Philadelphia and New York: Lea & Febiger, 1922.

ALTERATIONS and additions to this well-known work have resulted in a book containing fifteen pages more than the seventeenth edition. The grouping of donors for transfusion is discussed at some length and a detailed description of the method of transfusion with citrated blood is given. A paragraph is devoted to the use of quinidine in auricular fibrillation, silver arsphenamine in syphilis, and thyroxin in cretinism. Directions are given for the preparation of solutions of gum acacia for intravenous use, and the treatment of chronic nephritis is taken up in more detail than in the previous edition. J. H. A.

A TREATISE ON HYGIENE AND PUBLIC HEALTH. By BIRENDRA NATH GHOSH, F. R. F., PAND S. (GLASG.); F.R.S.M., Examiner in Hygiene and Pharmacology, University of Calcutta, etc., and JAHR LAL DAS, D.P.H., Member of the Royal Sanitary Institute. Fourth edition. Pp. 507; 62 illustrations. Calcutta: Hilton & Company, 1921.

THE twenty-four chapters of this little book are chiefly concerned with the usual topics of water, air, soil, food, climate, sanitation of houses, schools, villages, etc. Although there is a natural undercurrent of the Indian aspects of public health, it affords much of interest to one who is not specializing on this subject. To the specialist there can be little of value, beyond a few local topics, such as Chapter VIII on "Diet in India," occasional sections on malaria, plague and similar diseases, and the local methods of building, personal hygiene and disposal of the dead. Discussion

of the action of alcohol and Pettenkofer's views on the spread of enteric, the omission of such recent developments as the relation of lice to trench fever, etc., indicate that the book has not been kept strictly up to date in successive editions, but the total absence of references make this a difficult matter to estimate accurately. The index also is far from complete. E. B. K.

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**HYGIENE OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN.** By JANET E. LANE-CLAYTON, M.D., D.Sc. (Lond.), Dean and Lecturer on Hygiene in the Household and Social Science Department, King's College for Women. Pp. 339; 71 illustrations. London: Henry Frowde, Hodder and Stoughton, 1921.

THIS exceedingly interesting book on the hygiene of women and children represents the outgrowth of the gradual development of communal hygiene into the individual practices of such rules and modes of living as are prone to protect and prolong life under the most felicitous circumstances. Such teaching as is found in the book may probably be found in larger specialized volumes elsewhere, but its collection into one volume in an easily read text, copiously illustrated, has not been done previously. One follows in a very logical order through general sanitation to house sanitation, individual hygiene of the woman, mother and infant, with chapters interspersed on such subjects as the collection and storage of foods, beverages, milk, artificial feeding, notes on rickets and scurvy, and the care of young children. All this information is in a simple and practical form which should make the book an invaluable manual for the use of the sanitary inspector, the visiting nurse, the teacher, and it may be thoroughly recommended, in addition, as a book to be placed in the hands of parents and any one whose activities are devoted to the betterment of the living conditions of women and children. P. F. W.

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**STUDIES IN PALÆOPATHOLOGY.** By SIR MARC ARMAND RUFFER, M.D., Late President of the Quarantine Council of Egypt, etc. Edited by ROY L. MOODIE, Ph.D., Associate Professor of Anatomy in the University of Illinois. Pp. 372; 71 plates. University of Chicago Press, Chicago, 1921.

THE term palæopathology was first used in medical literature by the author of these studies, to describe the subject to which he has made such interesting and valuable contributions. He defines it as the science of the diseases which can be demonstrated in